





Says He Has No Control Over Markets

## Dassault Builds Mirages, France Sells Them

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
PARIS, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Marcel Dassault, the French aircraft builder whose Mirages may be tipping the balance of power in the Middle East, says that he has nothing to do with policy regarding the sale of French military planes.

He maintains that the sale of Mirage jets to Libya and the embargo preventing Israel from taking delivery of 50 Mirages it had already paid for are political matters. "It is the French government that makes the policy of France," he added.

While never going so far as to disavow the embargo, which was imposed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, Mr. Dassault spoke of his friendship for Israel, which had been his best customer for military aircraft.

"The Marcel Dassault Aircraft Company, which has worked with Israel for 15 years, holds the courage of the Hebrew people and the ability of its pilots in the highest regard," he asserted in an hour-long interview on Friday.

Mr. Dassault, who converted from Judaism to Roman Catholicism in 1947, refused to make plans for the Germans during World War II and spent three years in the Buchenwald concentration camp.

After the war he changed his family name, Bloch, to Dassault, which is pronounced dahn-ssaw and was the code name of one of his brothers in the Resistance.

Among Richier  
Considered a genius among aircraft designers, he is now one of the richest men in France. Of slight build, he is young-looking for his years—he was 78 Thursday—and remarkably sprightly.

The interview was held in a spacious office on the Champs-Élysées in which pictures and models of Mirages were mixed with what inconspicuously with Louis XIV furniture and French paintings.

Under the conditions of the interview, Mr. Dassault had the opportunity to revise in printed form answers to questions posed in an oral exchange. The printed answers were the only ones allowed to be quoted.

He confirmed that the 50 Mirage embargo by the French and remaining with units of the French Air Force "are flown often by Israeli pilots and maintained by Israeli mechanics."

Other sources disclosed that since the affair last Christmas in which five French-built gunboats mysteriously found their way to Israel from Cherbourg, despite the embargo, the planes had been provided with only 20 minutes' fuel for flights by the Israeli pilots.

Excluding the 50, the Dassault company has sold Israel 70 Mirage III attack bombers and 80 other military aircraft.

While customers deal directly with the company, contracts for military planes require approval from the government, which finances construction of the prototypes.

Where Mirages Go  
Mr. Dassault said that his company had built and sold more than 1,100 Mirages in the 12 years since the supersonic fighter-bombers came off the assembly line.

Of these, he disclosed, a third were taken by the French Air Force and the rest were exported. The principal foreign customers were Switzerland, Belgium, Israel, Lebanon, Australia, South Africa and Peru, he added. He did not refer to the current transaction for 100 Mirages, including 20 trainers, for Libya.

The company, which has no stock in the hands of the public

Reporters Mob  
Dubcek as He  
Reaches Turkey

ISTANBUL, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—Alexander Dubcek, Czechoslovak Communist party leader led to the Warsaw Pact invasion, was mobbed by photographers and reporters when he arrived here tonight.

A score of riot police battled fruitlessly to keep order when Mr. Dubcek stepped from a Czech Airlines plane. He is on his way to comparative political obscurity as his country's ambassador in Ankara.

For 15 minutes after his arrival tonight, newsmen ran from one end of the aircraft to the other, trying to discover down which gangway he would descend.

When Mr. Dubcek finally emerged it was into a jostling mass of photographers. With the help of the police he reached the lounge, but was soon forced to take refuge in a toilet.

Mr. Dubcek refused to answer questions, merely saying in English, "I'm sorry." Eventually he left, escorted by four police cars, to spend the night in the Czechoslovak consulate. He is due to fly to Ankara tomorrow.

Tito to Tanzania  
BELGRADE, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—President Tito of Yugoslavia said today he will discuss nonaligned policy, current world problems and the improvement of economic co-operation during his African tour, which starts tomorrow in Tanzania, continuing to Zambia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan, the United Arab Republic and Libya.



French aircraft builder Marcel Dassault.

that is to say, a man who knows aerodynamics, metal strength, the mounting of engines and the utilization of equipment. While several of my engineers have the ability to design an airplane all by themselves in the United States it takes hundreds of engineers to design an airplane.

## Dayan Says Deep Israeli Raids Make All of Egypt a War Zone

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan defined Israeli military operations against Egypt yesterday as part of "static policy" aimed at halting, or at least diminishing, all Egyptian military activities.

He said in a radio interview that "we should have liked, as first priority, to have peace with Egypt. Second best would have been to return to the cease-fire situation."

"But they don't want it," he said. Instead, President Gamal Abdel Nasser had started a "half-war" of attrition, Israel's response, Mr. Dayan indicated, was to conduct its own version of this war.

"All of Egypt is the field of battle, the theater of our operations," Mr. Dayan said. The minister stated that Israel was not interested in conquering new territory, but "as far as military objectives are concerned, there are no limitations."

He said that the Israeli aim in conducting this far-ranging offensive was "to make things easier for us and more difficult for them, so that they either stop it entirely or at least do it on a smaller scale."

Mr. Dayan spoke after Egyptian jets had dropped bombs on the Arab village of el-Arish in northern Sinai Friday night and raided Israeli canal positions twice yesterday morning and once in the afternoon.

The Israelis said that a single Egyptian plane flew over el-Arish, dropping 11 bombs in a single pass, injuring two Arab residents and damaging some dwellings. Although el-Arish is located on the coast, it was the deepest penetration in terms of distance from the Suez Canal, 85 miles to the west.

The canal raids caused neither casualties nor damage, the Israelis said, describing them as following the usual pattern. This is for the Egyptian jets to cross the canal, firing their explosives in the direction of Israeli bunkers and sweep around for home.

ment between the parties, and that agreement can be achieved only through negotiations between them," the President said.

"We do not see any substitute for such negotiations if peace and security arrangements acceptable to the parties are to be worked out. The United States does not intend to negotiate... [or] impose the terms of peace. We believe a durable peace agreement is one that is not one-sided and is one that all sides have a vested interest in maintaining."

Appearing before the same conference, Sen. Fred R. Harris, the Democratic national chairman, said growing Russian influence in the Mediterranean and the new guarantee in Libya, plus an apparent shift in French government policy toward the Arabs, made it all the more essential that the United States keep close ties with Israel.

The Oklahoma senator questioned the Nixon administration's "balanced" Mideast policy.

"The present administration owes it to the American public," he said, "to explain in the fullest detail why U.S. policy in the Middle East is shifting, why our traditional policy toward Israel is being tampered with."

He cited four reasons for close U.S. ties with Israel: the Soviet naval fleet in the Mediterranean protected by land-based Soviet planes carrying Egyptian markings; "Libya... is now under Egyptian influence. There are Egyptian troops in residence."

"The French have made a fundamental shift in policy and have concluded a very substantial arms deal with Libya."

"Wheeling Air Base, which we built in Libya and are now evacuating, is of great importance. It can be used to provide security for Egyptian planes as well as for training Libyan and Egyptian pilots."

Iraq Executes  
Three More in  
Conspiracy Case

BAGHDAD, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Three more men were executed in Baghdad at dawn yesterday, bringing to 44 the number shot or hanged since the government on Tuesday night headed off what it said was a rightist revolutionary conspiracy.

The three-man special court said today's three were the last of those apprehended. Others, it added, were still at large. Seven of those executed were spies for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, it said, and one of these was Jewish.

Of the executed men 30 were military, mostly officers retired by the revolutionary regime that followed the overthrow of King Faisal in 1958. Fourteen were civilians. An Iraqi military aircraft landed in Beirut yesterday afternoon with a token gift of 30 submachine guns from 3,000 confiscated from the plotters, which Iraqi Air Marshal Haidan al-Fakr, the minister of defense, has promised the Palestinian commandos.

## Egypt Role Reported in Mirage Deal

But France, Libya Both Issue Denials

(Continued from Page 1)

ment and may have impaired relations between Defense Minister Michel Debré and his fellow cabinet members. It is threatening open deterioration in French-American relations and presages a new spiral of the arms race in the Middle East.

During the Paris negotiations, the French are said to have insisted that the Libyan delegation sign a standard clause in arms contracts that the equipment would not be transferred to another country.

The intelligence reports state that the Egyptians on the delegation were amenable, apparently confident that ways could be found to circumvent this restriction, but that the Libyans resisted through December, saying that they refused to have their hands tied about the use of their properly purchased armaments.

The Libyans finally were persuaded to agree, and simultaneously Libya, Egypt and the Sudan drafted a defense pact providing for a central command and pooling of the three armed forces in the event of war against Israel.

U.S. Unbelieving  
The intelligence reports were available many days ago to agencies of the United States government, American officials concede, but were discounted at the highest levels of the administration.

These policymakers were said to have been puzzled over France's motivation, although they were said to have been partly convinced by the French explanations that it was better for the West to establish military ties with Arab governments than to allow them to turn to the Communist world, as President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic has done.

American diplomats were reported relieved at what appeared to be full disclosures given, though belatedly, by the French Foreign Minister, Maurice Schumann, to the United States Ambassador, Sargent Shriver, at a meeting two weeks ago.

Finally, both President Nixon and Secretary of State William F. Rogers were said to be determined to prevent a rift between Washington and Paris virtually on the eve of President Pompidou's visit next month. Such a rift was threatened by the expanding French involvement in Libya on the heels of the order by the new Libyan regime to the United States to close its Wheelus air base near Tripoli.

It was only when Mr. Debré conceded on Wednesday that the proposed sale was twice as large as previously disclosed—100 aircraft instead of 50—that Secretary Rogers was moved to protest and to warn that the delicate arms balance of the Middle East could be upset.

The Nixon administration may now have to face a decision on whether to move to restore the balance, specifically by selling to Israel 24 more F-4 Phantom jets and other military equipment requested last September after the visit to Washington by Premier Gold Meir.

State Department officials said that these requests were still under review, and they declined to predict when a decision would be made.

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NIGERIAN RELIEF—Red Cross trucks loading in Lagos for a convoy to Enugu.

## Lagos Stands By Soldiers

(Continued from Page 1)

ence of Nigerian troops and its attack on foreign news media.

Rogers Welcome  
LAGOS, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Nigeria withdrew today its hints of hostility toward the visit next month of U.S. Secretary of State William F. Rogers.

A Nigerian government statement said that "assurances had been given to Mr. Rogers that he would be officially welcomed to visit Nigeria on Feb. 20 during his nine-nation tour of Black Africa."

The statement followed an editorial published Friday in the government-owned Morning Post that declared that "Rogers is not welcome" in Lagos.

The editorial accused Mr. Rogers of speaking ill of federal Nigeria before the Jan. 12 surrender of secessionist Biafra.

Reports on the effort to get food and medicine to thousands of undernourished refugees indicated that little had changed on that front.

The first shipment of relief supplies from the United States—26 jeeps and a 200-bed mobile hospital—remained in Lagos. Officials said that the jeeps were being painted and readied for service.

Two big C-97 transport planes loaned to Nigeria by President Nixon had not yet been put to use. Officials said they arrived Friday along with the jeeps and the hospital and were flown on test runs to Enugu, Port Harcourt and Calabar airports yesterday.

Another load of jeeps was due Monday aboard a chartered Globemaster from Toledo, Ohio, and two more loaned C-97s were expected later in the week, officials said.

In London, a report released by Lord Hunt on his fact-finding tour of former Biafran territories said that the Nigerian relief program was steadily improving in breadth of coverage and effectiveness.

But Lord Hunt, who had alleged that newsmen exaggerated scenes of hardship in the interior, also reported suffering and acts of brutality being committed by troops.

"As at three days ago," the report said, "we found war wounded and children in hospitals which have been abandoned and looted, and some of them in desperate plight."

"We deplore the indiscipline and lack of respect of individual soldiers for the civilian population who remain temporarily in the area of recent fighting," Lord Hunt's report said.

Okajura May Move  
ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Jan. 25 (UPI)—The refugee Biafran secessionist leader, Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, was reported on good authority today to be thinking of seeking ultimate asylum in France, the main big power that sympathized with the Biafran cause.

Ivory Coast authorities refused to confirm the report from well-informed African sources. They said that they were determined to insure the 38-year-old Biafran leader's privacy and make sure that he will speak to no newsmen.

The 44-million rescue craft, built by Lockheed Missiles and Space Corp., can be shifted anywhere in the world on 24 hours notice and drive to a depth of 5,000 feet, the Navy said.

It is transported by cargo jet to the port nearest the disaster and then rides "piggy back" on a nuclear submarine to the disabled or wrecked sub.

Centrists Condemn Pompidou on Mideast

PARIS, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—France's Centrist party today accused the government of President Georges Pompidou of taking a partisan position in the Middle East.

Jean Lecamus was re-elected president of the Centrist party earlier today. He stood unsuccessfully against Gen. Charles de Gaulle in the 1965 French presidential election, polling just over 15 percent of the vote.

## Biafrans Still Are Dying—Of Starvation, Not Massacres

OWERRI, Jan. 25 (AP)—How many people died from starvation in the Biafran war?

How many are dying now? The war has been over for more than a week now. And no one really knows.

At the height of the horror, when rebel gun-running and relief flights made Airstrip Annabelle at Uli the busiest airport in Africa outside of Johannesburg, estimates of Biafran deaths from protein deficiency ranged from 500 a week to 1,500 a day.

Living skeletons of babies with grayish hair, scaly skin and bulging eyes are still a common sight at the kwashiorkor clinics inside fallen Biafra. Hundreds have been removed to an abandoned maternity clinic in Port Harcourt, and many more were flown out to L-breville in the dying days of the war.

In some areas, with the relief networks that kept Biafra going almost completely broken down, conditions are worse than during the fighting.

But everything considered—the chaos, the ineptness—the conditions do not add up to the genocide or systematic starvation that Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, the runaway Biafran leader, accused Nigeria of throughout the war.

Nor, now that there is peace, do they add up to the smooth-running relief system that Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the federal leader, assures the "world" of in his press conferences.

"There is no doubt that the Biafrans inflated the starvation figures for propaganda purposes," said a Norwegian relief coordinator helping out the Nigerian Red Cross. "And, equally there is no doubt that the federal government is now trying to deflate the figures."

"Certainly people have died since the fighting stopped."

"Certainly, the deaths will continue until food and medicines can be taken to where the people are."

But there have been no massacres, no reprisals against survivors.

Belgian Miners Threaten Arson After Clashes

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Jan. 25 (AP)—Gerard Stegers, 45, who led 5,000 striking coal-miners through Genk yesterday, said last night "We'll fight to the death, not only for a 15-percent pay rise but to bring the government down."

"The government must back down or we'll burn everything," he declared. The strikers have not been paid for three weeks. Local tradesmen have supported them with gifts of food.

The march yesterday followed one Friday in which scores of miners and state police were injured in battles in the area when the miners and their wives marched to the pits. About 40 persons were arrested including a 19-year-old blonde student girl known as the "Campine Joan of Arc."

Police used armored cars, tear gas and water trucks in the clashes Friday. The miners threw paving stones and built roadblocks with trees and telephone poles. A mine bus and fire truck were set afire.

Wilson in Ottawa, Meets Trudeau

OTTAWA, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson arrived here tonight and said that Nigeria would be high on the agenda of his talks with Pierre Elliott Trudeau, his Canadian counterpart.

Mr. Wilson will spend 20 hours here before moving on to Washington, where he will confer with President Nixon.

When he stepped from the Royal Air Force jet which brought him here, he said he hoped Mr. Trudeau and he would have time to cover a great deal of ground.

"The problems of Nigeria, for whom we have sought to do all we can, will be very high on the agenda," he added. He met Mr. Trudeau tonight over a working dinner. The talks continue tomorrow.

Enury Blocked  
More than 50 police and 12 mounted officers formed a four-deep wall blocking entry to Downing Street.

There were clashes between police and demonstrators. At one point a policeman disappeared beneath 30 demonstrators and at another a taxi swerved to narrowly avoid a demonstrator being brought down by a policeman in a rugby tackle.

Five hundred demonstrators, chased by police, shouted: "To the House of Commons" and raced towards Parliament buildings. But police reinforcements arrived first.

## 14 Reds Die In Attack on U.S. Convoy

Supply Column Head For Green Beret Ca

SAIGON, Jan. 25 (UPI)—A Cong unit today bungled the rush of a U.S. convoy resupply a Green Beret outpost in Central Highlands and lost 14 without inflicting any damage casualties, U.S. military spokesmen said.

An estimated 80 Communist rifles opened up with small-fire and hand grenades tanks and armored personnel carriers serving as the mine-clearing element of the convoy.

Tacked from both sides of a ordinary road nine miles south the Fiet Diering Special camp, 350 miles north of Saigon.

U.S. military spokesmen reported the loss of two helicopter Communist groundfire near the Mekong Delta city Dec.

4 Men Killed  
Two Americans and two Vietnamese were killed and Americans wounded when a chopper was downed north of Sa Dec. An OH-6 light chopper also was shot and destroyed in the attack but the crewmen escaped.

spokesmen said.

The latest brought to 14 total of U.S. helicopters shot in the war.

American B-52 bombers unloaded 90 tons of explosive munitions eight miles south of Ka Tum, the U.S. command. Four other raids were flown by crews of the B-52s at opposite ends of the country.

U.S. spokesmen said Cong gunners carried out 25 shell attacks against allied units or units in the 24-hour ending at 8 a.m. today, in the Da Nang air base. Americans were reported in the shelling.

Wives See Abrams  
The wives of four U.S. pilots missing in action Vietnam war met for 3 1/2 today with Gen. Creighton Abrams, the U.S. command.

One of the wives said Abrams expressed deep concern about the prisoners but offered little encouragement.

The four women arrived Saigon late yesterday from Hanoi, Laos, where they successfully to get word of husbands from North Vietnamese officials. They also failed attempt to send mail to husbands in North Vietnam visited a prison camp for Vietnamese soldiers captured in Laos.

## Downed Navy Pilot Has Been Held 2,000 Days, Record in U.S. History

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (UPI)—This is the 2,000th day Lt. Everett Alvarez Jr. has spent in captivity in North Vietnam. No other man in American history has been a prisoner of so long.

On Aug. 5, 1964, Lt. Alvarez was among the first pilot attack North Vietnam in retaliation for reported torpedo attacks on American ships in the Gulf of Tonkin. He never it back to his ship.

Lt. Alvarez had been married only two months when he was captured.

His wife Tangee, 38, lives in Lafayette, Calif. "Five years, said recently, looking at a photograph of a young Naval officer receiving his wings. "Five years—how much can a man take. Shortly after their marriage, Lt. Alvarez, now 33, was a pilot on the aircraft carrier Constellation."

He is one of 450 men who have been identified by the Department as prisoners in Southeast Asia. They have identified from the letters some have been allowed to write, propaganda films and from interviews with the nine men who has released.

It is doubtful that Lt. Alvarez has any idea that his 2,000 as a POW far exceed the previous record of 1,970 days, as the Marines captured on Wake Island two weeks after World War II began.

"At least I know he's alive," his wife said, "and where he is, there's hope."

## Anti-Vietnam War Protest In London Takes Violent Turn

LONDON, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—An anti-Vietnam war protest ended out of control here tonight as 2,000 demonstrators knocked down bystanders, fought with police and caused traffic chaos.

For 20 minutes hundreds of policemen struggled to restore order as the march broke up into groups. Some demonstrators ran towards Parliament Square while others made for Trafalgar Square, where waiting police threw up a protective cordon around South Africa House.

The demonstrators had marched by torchlight, shouting and jeering, through the city's West End theater district.

Trouble began after police frustrated efforts by one group to force a way into 10 Downing St., home of Prime Minister Harold Wilson, to hand in a protest petition about Mr. Wilson's visit to Canada and the United States.

The prime minister and foreign secretary had left for Canada earlier today.

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There were clashes between police and demonstrators. At one point a policeman disappeared beneath 30 demonstrators and at another a taxi swerved to narrowly avoid a demonstrator being brought down by a policeman in a rugby tackle.

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Paradise in the Sun

ESTORIL

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## Nigeria's Relief Performance

Vengeance one could understand, though not forgive, if Nigeria, finally victorious in a cruel war, had set out deliberately to punish survivors in the Biafran state. Outright vengeance there seems not to have been, a fortnight after Biafra's surrender, despite the fears of many citizens and foreign supporters of the secessionist territory that surrender would mean death. Individual soldiers apparently have acted brutally, but on the whole Nigerian troops have not strayed far from the letter of Lagos directives intended to ease the defeated Ibo tribesmen back into the Nigerian federation.

What is happening, however, is in a sense no less terrible and no less forgivable than vengeance. Out of a combination of false pride, indifference, confusion and incompetence at different levels of the Nigerian establishment, the starving survivors of Biafra are being denied the very large supplies of food and medicine available to them. The results, unless something is done about it immediately, will be no different from the results of vengeance: the loss of an extra million or two human beings.

Remember: an estimated two million people of Biafra have already died. Gen. Gowon, the Nigerian leader, has chosen to regard relief not as a humanitarian and national imperative but as a test of his own administrative and political maturity. Rather than allowing all the on-hand and offered resources to be thrown into relief, he is dealing with it within the extremely limited confines of his own government. And even then, a business-as-usual attitude seems to have employed what signs of urgency have here and there emerged.

In two battle-free weeks since the surrender, Nigeria has barely been able to match the supply flow maintained by shot-at-night flights during the war. It has banned "unauthorized" relief flights and mounted virtually no "authorized" flights. On the contrary, Gen. Gowon refuses to use UH and other airfields in the starvation enclave because of their previous connection with Biafra. Some 12,000 tons of high-protein food sit two air hours away at Sao Tome, and 400 tons of food sit two ground hours away at Port Harcourt, both caches untapped because they were used to supply Biafra. Relief workers have been detained

and otherwise kept from helping, for the same reason. From the scene, The Washington Post's Jim Hoagland reports that armistice chaos halts food deliveries as effectively as wartime blockade.

So wide a gap developed between assurances in Lagos and realities in Biafra, in fact, that the American State Department could no longer maintain that Nigeria had the situation under control. The United States is now urging Nigeria to act; it is offering transport vehicles and 40,000 tons of high-protein food a month as long as needed. This combination of urgency and generosity is required of every agency and government with the slightest claim to humanitarian concern, in particular, the Organization of African States and the United Nations. (How incredible that some United Nations observers, acting—true—by the example set by the Secretary-General, should turn a blind eye to the desolation around them and issue public reports of all well.) The net must be that Nigeria cares enough for its own people not to let them waste away simply out of pique that others should display their concern. With the civil war over, there can be no political question involved in such "intervention." To respect Nigeria's sensibilities is to condemn untold numbers to unnecessary suffering and death.

Of course, the Russians, whose military aid is only now being acknowledged, may gain further credit in Nigeria by supporting its posture on relief. That prospect is real. The Nigerian ambassador in Moscow has pronounced Soviet aid "more important than all other things in putting down the secession." His counterpart in Cairo, according to the Egyptian news agency, has declared that the Soviet Union is "our best friend—anyone who does not like these words can go to hell."

Nigeria's arms suppliers in Moscow, who know from their own experience what it is to kill millions of one's own citizens, exude understanding of Nigeria's frictions with its would-be food suppliers. If that is to be the basis of Nigerian-Russian association, one can only say that they deserve each other.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Brandt's Eastern Success

Chancellor Willy Brandt has pulled off a neat political trick in his proposals for government-to-government negotiations to improve relations with Communist East Germany. Both his West German opponents of the Christian Democratic party, who said the proposals went too far, and East German Communist chief Walter Ulbricht, who said they did not go far enough, have now felt obliged to accept them.

Specifically, what both have accepted is a meeting between high-level representatives of Mr. Brandt and East German Premier Willi Stoph to discuss a pact renouncing the use of force. That pact, Mr. Brandt has indicated, could bring formal acceptance of East Germany's borders and of East Germany's existence as a separate state in the German nation, legally equal to the Bonn republic.

But Mr. Brandt has made it clear that he will not grant East Germany full international recognition as a sovereign country, nor diplomatic relations, nor a treaty identical in language with those Bonn is to negotiate with the Soviet Union, Poland and other sovereign countries in Eastern Europe. The Soviet Union, which originally asked that Bonn negotiate an identical treaty with East Germany, has agreed to negotiate on the basis of Mr. Brandt's formula, as has Poland. Mr. Ulbricht maintains he demands for an identical text, which would accord full recognition. But he has agreed to start negotiations with an open agenda and without preconditions; he could not do otherwise without repudiating the Moscow-Bonn understanding.

Similarly, the Christian Democrats con-

tinue to call upon Mr. Brandt to seek "reunification" of Germany, a word he avoids. But former Chancellor Kiesinger could not deny agreement to the talks now projected without repudiating the Eastern policy of the Grand Coalition government he headed for almost three years.

Mr. Brandt has also offered negotiations to East Germany on a wide range of technical accords that, in themselves, could bring East Berlin much the same kind of recognition that is offered in the reunification-of-force pact. Two such sets of negotiations already are under way, one covering road, rail and canal transport, the other dealing with posts, telegraph and telephone communications between the two Germanys. Proceeding on a more or less permanent basis, the talks could soon take on the character of institutional machinery, as Brandt's political deputy, Herbert Wehner, recently emphasized. They would be equivalent to a kind of informal confederation of the two German states designed to achieve ever-widening interchanges in trade, science, industry, culture and information.

In this perspective, pessimistic predictions about the renunciation-of-force talks shrink in importance. Agreement on this one pact, while useful, is not vital to Mr. Brandt's Eastern policy. The fact that East and West Germany are talking will be more important than any of the agreements that may initially be reached. The very process of negotiation could, in itself, fundamentally alter the relationship between the two Germanys as well as the East-West confrontation in Central Europe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Aftermath of the Nigeria War

There is no doubt, however, that this legitimate criticism of the inadequacy of its relief measures would now be more effective in Lagos if the Nigerian government had not had an unfair deal from some of the press in Europe and this country during the past year or more. Partly as a result of an active Biafran lobby, partly because of the Ibo's apparent resemblance with those minorities which we Europeans have so monstrously ill-treated ourselves, and partly because of Britain's (in fact, wise) support of the federal government, there has been little public sympathy with Lagos.

Everything it has done wrong has been fully publicized and whatever it has done right has been little noticed.

—From the Observer (London).

... If one compares all that is being done in Nigeria with the predictions of genocide and callous mass starvation, the picture is encouraging. It is not all cassava and geraniums but it is better than some critics of the federal government feared. It is no worse certainly than the aftermath of white men's civil wars.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 26, 1895  
LONDON—After lingering for several weeks, Lord Randolph Churchill has died at 50 Grosvenor Square in his forty-seventh year. Royalty, diplomacy and lending men of every party have vied daily in their display of sympathy with the sad ending of a brilliant career prematurely cut short in the prime of life. In fact, no like amount of public interest has been called forth since the death of Lord Beaconsfield. His family was at the bedside. He died in peace.

Jan. 26, 1920  
NEW YORK—So great has become the menace of influenza and so rapidly has it spread during the past few days that the New York Board of Health has called upon doctors, factories and other business places to so regulate their hours that there will be no crowding in surface cars and subways. It is believed that if this is carried out for a time, the danger of the rapid spread of the disease will be eliminated and the number of cases will drop to manageable proportions.



## Nixon's Politics and Ideals

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon undoubtedly knows, as he starts forward into his second year, that there are many more people in this country who want to believe in the noble ideals of his State of the Union message than there are people who actually believe in them, and many more who share his anxiety about the physical and moral equality of the age but are not prepared to pay the price of getting rid of it.

This is the gap that must be closed between now and 1970. We are not to read the Declaration of Independence on its 200th anniversary—which Mr. Nixon made so much about—and feel rebuked by its moral and revolutionary phrases: its assertion that all men are created equal; its "decent respect" for the opinions of all mankind; its promise of "safety and happiness" for the American people; and its personal note at the end that the signers of the Declaration not only agreed on their objectives but "mutually pledge to each other their lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

It is interesting that Mr. Nixon should have taken the revolutionary principles of the Declaration as his theme and the 200th anniversary as his challenge to the nation. He has been represented as a conservative man with "modest goals" who wants us to lower our voices and cut our commitments, and he has been moving this way overseas. But in his State of the Union address, he sounded like Teddy Roosevelt on domestic issues: progressive, idealistic and philosophical.

We need a new benchmark for success, he said. The public good must be put above private interests. More important than legislative programs, we need "spiritual and moral leadership which no programs for material progress can supply." The young need "a sense of excitement, a sense of destiny, the greatest privilege an individual can have is to serve in a cause bigger than himself. We have such a cause."

The cynics said. Even the President was not willing to pay the price of his objectives, they charged. His \$10 billion for stamping out pollution was a "phony" to be financed mainly by bond issues, which the market would not bear. He didn't really deal with the race problem, and said very little about education, and will probably veto the HEW-Labor bill, which will prove he was merely talking and deceiving.

All this may be so. Presidents are usually more idealistic in their State of the Union messages than in their actions. But most Presidents change, too, once they cross the threshold of the White House. They have to deal with the realities and ideals of the nation, as well as the politics of their party, and the State of the Union message, despite his partisan dig at crime and inflation, was mainly an expression of his personal hopes and convictions, and should be taken seriously.

There is the political Nixon, who was the point of the Republican spear under President Eisenhower, the anti-Communist, anti-New Deal, anti-welfare state, anti-Kennedy Nixon, aggressive and belligerent, but there is also the Quaker Nixon, and even the sentimental Nixon, surprised that he is now in the White House, deeply impressed by the ideals of his country and eager for peace abroad and unity at home.

It is a fascinating conflict within one man's personality—between political expediency and personal morality, between the Quaker Nixon and the political Nixon—and the public and political reaction to this personal dilemma could easily determine where he comes out. The feeling here is that the partisan Democrats are making a mistake in their reaction. They are assuming the worst in the President's State of the Union address, rather than the best, and this is probably not good either for the Democrats or for the nation.

Nobody knows, as of today, whether the President is determined to get out of Vietnam and use all his prestige and power to create the kind of equal, fair and decent society at home he described in his message—and take the risks and pay the price for both—but that is what he has said he is determined to do, and it is clear that he cannot do it by himself.

The program he has outlined for peace in the world and the fair and compassionate society at home needs time and support. If he is merely using the ideals of the Declaration for personal and partisan purposes, this will soon be made clear by his actions. But meanwhile, he has proclaimed an ideal and a goal, and he should be given a chance to demonstrate that he means business.

## The Logic of Power Or Vice Versa—I

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—France's Mediterranean policy is not based on a simple calculation of the Arab-Israeli power equation but on two fundamentals—Russia and oil. It is designed to counter unimpeded Soviet penetration and the threat that Moscow could control access to that Middle Eastern oil on which French and West European industry depend.

So much emotion has been awakened by the continuing Palestine war that French policy is often judged only in a pro-Arab or anti-Israeli context. This distorts reality but is inescapable and helps explain why the French public and even the French Army dislike their Government's attitude. The army contains a residue of anti-Arab bias stemming from the North African and Suez experiences.

French policy pretends to a cogent rationale. Paris has increased rather than diminished its interest in the Mediterranean after Israel's victory in the 1967 war. Moreover, it suspected that Moscow interpreted the Glassboro meeting between Johnson and Kossygin as implying American tolerance of Soviet influence in the Middle East.

Although the Arabs were shattered and the Sixth Fleet continued to dominate the Mediterranean, the Russians moved in without interference. They completely rearm the Arabs and even expanded their own sphere by militarizing the Sudan. At the same time, they greatly increased the power of their naval squadrons. American military power was shown incapable of checking Soviet political expansion and the Mediterranean became a shared sea with its entire eastern end more and more subject to Soviet influence.

France had learned from the Suez disaster how acutely Europe's complex society depends on access to nearby petroleum. American supplies are husbanded for U.S. strategic reasons and there is not enough oil in Algeria to meet requirements. Tentative French backing of Biafra with its oil wells didn't work. Moreover, the Pompidou Government was already in the process of shrinking Gaullist foreign aspirations from global grandeur to more realistically limited spheres—Europe and the Mediterranean.

The result was to intensify France's traditional activity in the latter area. The primary goal was to gain influence in oil-bearing lands west of Suez and limit the possibility that Moscow might some day tighten the spigot feeding petroleum into thirsty Europe.

### Primary Goal

Some say this is cynical. The French see continual pandering Soviet influence in Arab oil-bearing states and Mediterranean as a direct sequence of Israeli truculence, fear Western Europe may soon be menaced by petroleum. They also fear the Arab oil-bearing states will only be used for local maneuvering. Israel, quite dictably has reacted to each strengthening its Arab neighbor. This plays into Soviet hands cause every time the Arabs clattered they come back to cow for help. And every Moscow supplies help. The rises in terms of further concessions, technical missions, and naval rights.

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### Letters

#### Arab Labor

How easily and quickly does Sherwood M. Snyder (Jan. 14) dismiss the progressive labor movement in the Arab countries. So far as Jordan is concerned, and according to the latest report of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor, the Jordan Federation of Labor Unions had, in 1968, a membership of 26,400 industrial workers out of a total of nearly 34,000 workers, representing a percentage of 78. These unions are apart from the specialized unions of engineers, physicians, bank employees and others. Consolidation of the whole labor force is a question in view, and will be achieved in due course. In spite of the June 1967 war, the Jordan economy has been able to maintain a growing expansion of employment and a rising level of wages. The wage of unskilled labor is \$8 net per day, exempt from all taxes. A labor exchange bureau was established in 1963 to assist in labor employment. It is an established fact that an Arab worker seeking work in Israel can only be employed through the Histadrut, through which he receives his pay for a commission, and his earnings are subject to income tax and other fees, which reduce his earnings to less than the corresponding earnings in Jordan.

Meanwhile, Mr. Snyder dismisses the Arab case in Palestine as unconvincing. He is wrong. The Arab case in Palestine is unconvincing to his view, but it is a question in view, and will be achieved in due course. In spite of the June 1967 war, the Jordan economy has been able to maintain a growing expansion of employment and a rising level of wages. The wage of unskilled labor is \$8 net per day, exempt from all taxes. A labor exchange bureau was established in 1963 to assist in labor employment. It is an established fact that an Arab worker seeking work in Israel can only be employed through the Histadrut, through which he receives his pay for a commission, and his earnings are subject to income tax and other fees, which reduce his earnings to less than the corresponding earnings in Jordan.

Libya was, of course, the dog point of concentration because its huge fuel reserves. Throughout the Arab war arms have become the symbol of political power. Either military dictatorships or tacit support of officers corps uphold what exists in the way of stability. While he was contemplating settlement with Israel, more fifteen years ago, Nasser was using for U.S. weapons to "arm his officers" who, he admitted, constituted his only organ backing.

### No Guarantees

Washington tried arms diplomacy on the assumption that if it held supplies there was no first-class source. However, the Soviet deal with Israel scotched this. Following the 1967 war, Israel decided to get actively into the market and, indeed, used the war as an excuse to do so. Israel had spurned the "directives."

The trouble is arms diplomacy doesn't insure that its aim will only be used for local maneuvering. Israel, quite dictably has reacted to each strengthening its Arab neighbor. This plays into Soviet hands cause every time the Arabs clattered they come back to cow for help. And every Moscow supplies help. The rises in terms of further concessions, technical missions, and naval rights.

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church dignitaries. The rest stated: In supporting the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine, the Jewish people have the right to self-determination, and this right is not to be denied to the Palestinian Arabs by the powers, and this injustice be redressed.

Amman. ALLI DAI.

### Objectively Speak

I wholeheartedly agree with the contents of Mr. Ben Neuman's letter (Jan. 15). Objectively would say that your newspaper nothing but a pro-Zionist one and sometimes in such a crude way. Your reporting daily development of the all in the Middle East is certainly tendentious. Indeed, one help being disgusted when Aviv and Jerusalem Jerusalem are treated as Jewish whereas the Cairo and versions, besides being true to the bottom of the column, some hidden corner, are qualified by your never brackets, inverted commas, and so on. Your newspaper is an enemy of mankind of civil and of world peace. To write heroically of the authors of Yassin and the el-Agha's crime will lead us all to a devastatingly catastrophic world war which will engulf one, including you. I cannot envy you. Only one left to see how blind and naïve are.

NAZEER ADEL FAI Geneva.

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# IN THE MIDEAST

## They Fight With Arms From the Big Powers

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON.—The heavy flow of jets and other modern arms to the Middle East since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war has all but eliminated one of the principal hopes of forcing the contending parties to make peace, in the view of a growing number of Middle East experts in government and in academia.

Even in the unlikely event that an arms embargo could now be imposed by the Big Four, these men say, its effect would no longer be decisive. Last week's announcement that France intends to sell up to 100 supersonic jets to Libya merely deepens the growing mood of gloom here.

Immediately following the six-day war in June, 1967, an embargo might have compelled the parties to seek a negotiated settlement, in this view. The United Arab Republic had lost much of its air force and hundreds of tanks and artillery pieces. Thus it had no hope within the foreseeable future of winning back lost territory by force of arms. At the time, Israel seemed likely to be forced to barter much of the land it had conquered in exchange for a comprehensive and reliable peace settlement.

But today the picture appears vastly changed. Thanks to massive shipments of modern weapons from the Soviet Union, Egypt's armed forces have been, at least in terms of equipment, more than restored to their prewar strength. President Gamal Abdel Nasser has repeatedly talked of forcibly taking back lost territories, at some future date.

Israel, thanks largely to the purchase of 88 A-4 and 51 F-4 jet fighter-bombers from the United States, is considered quite capable of harassing enemy bases and troop concentrations to prevent a massing similar to that along the Egyptian border that preceded—some say precipitated—the June war.

And while Israeli leaders still talk of a willingness to consider

### Soviet Arms Shipments To Three Arab Nations Since The 1967 War With Israel

	N.A.R.	SYRIA	IRAQ
Jet fighters	250	135	130
Bombers	35	0	0
Helicopters	30	8	12
Tanks	300	150	150
Self-propelled guns	0	50	30
Armored personnel carriers	150	300	200
Artillery rockets	550	350	275

The extent of Soviet arms shipments to three Arab countries in the Middle East is indicated by these figures, based on American government estimates. The United States, Britain and France are also heavy suppliers of arms to the Middle East.

trading territory for guarantees of peace, many of its military men are known to place increasing value on the buffer to surprise attack that the captured lands provide, especially the Sinai Peninsula.

Until 1955 the Middle East had been a lucrative, exclusive market for Western arms. Five years earlier, France, Britain and the United States had become concerned about an Arab-Israeli arms race leading to a tripartite body that passed on prospective weapons deals in the area to prevent either Israel or the Arabs from gaining a substantial edge in weaponry.

But in 1955 the Soviet Union negotiated a historic arms agreement with Egypt and thereby broke the Western monopoly. Washington, London and Paris decided they must insure that Israel retained a

"marginal superiority" over her much more numerous and hostile neighbors in order to survive. But they also were determined to continue selling to some Arab states so as not to lose influence in the Arab world especially to Russia—and to protect Western oil interests. This policy has not been noticeably successful.

America's arms policy vis-à-vis Israel is to insure that supplies of advanced jets to its Arab neighbors do not become so disproportionately large that these countries would be tempted to start another war. But neither does the United States want to supply so many jets that Israel becomes vastly superior to its neighbors.

For its part, Russia appears determined to supply enough weapons to Egypt and some of its allies so as to maintain maximum influence in those nations. But the Russians do

not want to provide so many arms as to guarantee a war that might precipitate a confrontation between Russia and the United States; or alternatively, to sit by with arms folded while their Arab clients are crushed once again by Israel.

The United States is considering an Israeli request for supply of 100 more A-4s and 50 more F-4s, to start in mid-1971 when deliveries of the first group of F-4s is scheduled to be completed. If the request is granted, it will be on the basis of maintaining a balance of power in the Middle East, officials here insist.

It is partly for fear of an imbalancing effect that some American diplomats reacted so angrily last week to the revelation of France's plan to sell up to 100 modern jets to the new regime in Libya, a strong ally of Egypt. Since Libya doesn't have the pilots or maintenance crews to handle such sophisticated aircraft, it is assumed here that they might be made available to President Nasser whenever he needs them.

Some American officials privately assert that France's motives are primarily pecuniary, aimed not only at making solid profits on the weapons themselves, but on securing oil concessions as well.

France's reply is twofold. First, French officials argue that by offering the Arabs an alternative to buying arms from Russia, they are serving the common interest of the West; second, they charge the Americans with hypocrisy. "The Anglo-Saxons fear above all that France will take their economic markets," Defense Minister Michel Debré said in the National Assembly last week.

American officials concede that the United States must make a profit on the planes. But the United States, they say, could sell several times as many aircraft as it is selling if it were guided primarily by commercial rather than political considerations.

### Pompidou Has the Job, But ...

## Debré the Symbol of On-Going Gaullism

By James Goldborough

PARIS.—As part of his legacy from Gen. de Gaulle, Georges Pompidou inherited Michel Debré. It was inevitable. Pompidou was the general's last dachshund, but Debré had been his first, and it was natural that Pompidou should include him in the government.

Georges Pompidou has succeeded the general in the Elysée, but Michel Debré has succeeded him as the symbol. The symbol has become very apparent lately—especially over the Libyan planes and Cherbourg gunboat affairs. So apparent that observers have begun to ask questions.

The basic question is how far Pompidou will let Debré, the defense minister, go in defining foreign policy. If the answer is that Pompidou will let him go very far, then a corollary question is posed: Is it because Pompidou wants to go that far himself, or because Debré is too powerful to be denied?

### The Dosage

The symbol has survived because this was to be a government of dosage: A Gaullist to represent continuity; a few centrists to represent the broader base; Giscard d'Estaing to represent a political reality.

But plenty of Pompidou men—Giscard, Ortoli, Marcelin Schumann—to represent who had won the election.

Debré wanted to stay on as foreign minister, but Pompidou refused him that. Pompidou wanted to be his own foreign minister so he appointed Schumann, whom he knew could be trusted to carry out his—Pompidou's—foreign policy and not that of someone living in legend and retirement in Colombey-les-deux-Eglises.

In doing so he recognized Pompidou's and Debré's. But though Pompidou could deny Debré the foreign ministry, he could do it just barely, for he could not insult the symbol. A new post was created for Debré: He became not just armed forces minister, as had been his predecessor, but minister of state for national defense, in effect becoming the highest ranking cabinet minister after the Prime Minister. He was first among equals and was given the right as minister of state to sit in on decisions that dealt with more than just military matters.

For several months Michel Debré was unusually quiet for a man whose reputation is as a firebrand. But then, last month, first on Europe and then on the Middle East, he began to raise his voice. So far Pompidou has been silent.

One diplomat described the situation as follows: "Pompidou is fond of slicing up everything. For six months now he's been doing it, cutting off little pieces saying, 'Here, Michel, swallow this and here, Michel, swallow that.' And Michel has been so busy swallowing little pieces that he didn't realize he was getting indigestion."

Mr. Pompidou had, after all, his own ideas and he had to make certain campaign promises to get elected. He had told people on several occasions that he "was not De Gaulle." Certain changes were inevitable, however slight. He was more kindly toward Europe—Britain and Germany in particular. He dropped Gaullist criticism of Vietnam. He made a little gesture on Quebec, but for appearances only. And, for some time, he eased up on Israel, hinting that the total embargo might end.

None of this revisionism, however negligible, was calculated to please the symbol. But Pompidou did it gently, disguising the changes as best he could. Debré himself even made a gesture, and at a Gaullist party meeting last fall in Blois, when the party diehards were calling for the scalps of the government infidels, Debré cooled them off: "Nobody," he said, "has the right to speak for Gen. de Gaulle." The remark was ap-



Michel Debré

Libyan sale. There was opposition within the government but not enough to oppose those two. A Giscardian was asked last week how Giscard d'Estaing stood. He replied that Giscard, in the midst of trying to straiten out the French economy, was in no position to oppose his government.

A Gaullist deputy was once asked what would happen if Pompidou dismissed Debré. The question brought his canapé to a halt halfway to his mouth. "It would bring a crisis in the party," said this young man who would seem to owe the defense minister very little. "He would take at least 50 deputies with him into the opposition."

A diplomat said: "It is better for Pompidou that he is inside than outside firing away."

Another diplomat said: "I think it is a mistake to think that Debré is that much more extreme than Pompidou. I have no reason to think Pompidou is not just as nationalist as Debré."

### Not Too Far Yet

In those three comments there is perhaps an answer to the Pompidou-Debré relationship. So far, despite his tabling, Debré has not gone too far for Pompidou. His opposition to European supranational schemes can be handled through compromise. The gunboat and Libyan business has not yet reached the point where it would force a messy few weeks just on the eve of Pompidou's U.S. trip, but Pompidou is confident he can smooth things over. And if not, well, too bad. Pompidou was De Gaulle's Prime Minister long enough to learn the value of a little bad humor.

The risk, however, is that Debré may go too far. When he speaks out as he did last Wednesday and Thursday he is making foreign policy speeches. When Debré says as he did Wednesday in announcing the sale of the Mirage to Libya, "arms policy is political policy and arms policy is the domain of the defense minister," one need only recall that law of mathematics that makes things equal to the same thing equal to each other.

Those closest to the government think that for the moment Pompidou does not want to see Debré go. Are not Debré's outbursts useful? Observers think the moment will come for him to go, as it will come for Giscard d'Estaing, but for the moment it is better that they are aboard. There is also the thought that if one gives them enough rope...

Pompidou was described during one of Debré's cabinet meetings as "sitting back staring at the ceiling with his fingertips gently forming a cupola before him." One can almost hear him whistling softly.

GOING UP.—In the State of the Union message last week President Nixon renewed his pledge to arrest inflation whose impact is reflected in the supermarket receipts above. Figures were prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the New York area. The quantity and quality of each of the items on the two lists are identical.

## Inflation Is Always Someone Else's Fault

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—President Nixon devoted just 18 sentences of his State of the Union message to what looms as the major political issue of the 1970 election year, and he got to the heart of the matter in a single line. "It is tempting," the President told the assembled Congress, "to blame someone else for inflation."

Mr. Nixon forthwith demonstrated that this was no temptation he was unable to resist as the next man. Brushing aside alternative explanations for the sorry state of the economy, he indicted once again that classic Republican villain, the unbalanced federal budget.

In the 1960s, the President noted, federal spending exceeded tax revenue by a total of \$67 billion. With a charity not likely to be retained as the year moves along, he did not observe that the Democrats controlled the legislative branch of the government during all those years and the executive branch during all but one.

His message was not lost upon his immediate audience, however, for all 430 Representatives and 95 of the 100 Senators must go back to the voters this year. As Congress returned to the capital last week, it was increasingly clear that most of them would be looking for someone, someone else, on whom to blame inflation.

For reports from the home districts were strikingly similar: the people are restless, concerned, even rebellious over the basic economic issues—high prices, high interest rates, high taxes. Their unhappiness over the war in Vietnam, predominant a year ago, has subsided. Instead, the voters are hurting for money.

To that vast audience, uncertain as to who is to blame for their impoverishment, Mr. Nixon spoke with consummate political skill, if scant recognition, of the complexity of the problem. He produced a small but potent analogy, a metaphysical comparison with great potential political impact. "Millions of Americans," he said, "are forced to go into debt today because the federal government decided to go into debt yesterday. We must balance our federal budget so that American families will have a better chance to balance their family budgets."

If the voters hang this needless aphorism on their parlor walls, there is little question

whom they will blame for inflation. It will be the work of the Democrats, Democratic presidents who prepared the swollen budgets of the 1960s, and Democratic congressmen who approved them. To fight inflation, the slogan goes out from the page, vote Republican.

The Democratic counter-argument is equally simple, although not quite as neatly phrased. It holds that no one really hurt very much economically until Mr. Nixon got in and proceeded to renew the old Republican tradition of the small Eisenhower recession and the big Hoover depression.

Besides, the Democrats are already arguing, they have acted with complete fiscal responsibility during the Nixon presidency, reducing his first budget by more than \$5 billion. (They cannot say precisely how much

more; although the fiscal year is more than half over, there are still two major appropriation bills unpassed.)

What they are really doing, the Democrats maintain, is "re-ordering priorities," keeping within the Nixon spending limit but cutting back on the military and space exploration in order to provide more help for human needs like health and education.

An initial test of the relative political effectiveness of these arguments was set into motion as soon as Congress resumed on Monday. The Senate passed overwhelmingly a \$18.7 billion appropriation bill for the Labor, Health, Education and Welfare Departments, in the face of a veto threat by President Nixon.

The President let it be known during the Christmas recess that

he regarded as inflationary addition by Congress of \$1.1 billion in health and education spending he had not required. Although delayed over a sidereal squabble, Congress gets an opportunity to attempt to override a Nixon veto.

The politics of economic change as the election year greases, however... If the administration's efforts to down the runaway economy duce a marked rise in unemployment, the Democrats will be new and potent campaign. It is one thing to have done nothing to bring prices down; it is quite another not to be able to do so. The fear that such inflation generates has spoken far more than presidential address Congress in the past.

## U.S. Prices Still Rise Despite Downturn

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—"This administration has by its misguided economic policies achieved a truly remarkable economic paradox: at one and the same time, almost unprecedented inflation coupled with an economic downturn." With those words last week, House Democratic leader Carl Albert of Oklahoma foreshadowed what will probably be a major thrust of the Democratic party's line in this election year.

It came only a few days after the government had announced a complete halt in the growth of the economy in the last quarter of last year and another big increase, six-tenths of one percent, in the Consumer Price Index for December.

Mr. Albert's facts were right, but his phrase "truly remarkable economic paradox" is open to challenge. For it has all happened before—most notably during much of the deep recession of 1957-58.

There is a legitimate question, then: How is it that prices can keep going up while economic activity—as represented by demand, sales and production—is turning down?

### Two Forces Noted

The answer centers on the fact that most prices in the modern economy reflect two entirely separate forces—demand and costs. The price of stocks on the stock exchange and the price of hogs and most other farm products as they leave the farm reflect only the immediate mix between supply and demand. These are truly "flexible" prices.

But for most prices—ranging from a ton of steel to a haircut or a doctor's fee—the seller has a certain amount of discretion in setting the price from day to day and week to week. A major element in his decision is his cost—labor costs, materials, overhead and the like. In the early stages of a flattening or decline

in the economy, such as is occurring now, he can and do actually go on rising. And it is even in the face of declining demand, sellers the best they can to cover these higher costs by higher prices.

A factory making 1,000 units a day with overhead cost (selling expense, depreciation and the like) of \$100 a day has a cost of 10 on each unit. If output drops to 500 units, the overhead cost is 20 cents a unit.

In addition, typical labor contracts run several years. A recent steel price increase, for example, was linked to the second-year increase in a contract negotiated in 1968. It will continue to be a problem because of major negotiations this year, such as that involving the Teamsters, will undoubtedly push up wages and prices are affected.

Sellers have varying degrees of "market power," meaning ability to hold or increase prices in the face of declining demand. As markets weaken, most sellers in the end have to shave their prices or at least not raise them.

Prices eventually responded in the 1957 recession, and again in 1960-61. Analyzing the process, the First National City Bank pointed out last week why sellers try to raise prices at first, and why they increase wages. Then it added: "But in a period of monetary restraint, such efforts push up wages and prices are affected. In the long run, however, neither wage nor price increases can create new money growth in the economy. As a result, businesses are unable to raise prices by the full amount of the rise in labor or other costs without losing sales and profit margins are squeezed... resistance to wage demands stiffens. And, burdened by mounting overhead, companies begin to cut prices to increase volume."

Presumably it will happen again this time if the slowdown of the economy continues.

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# Black Panther Road to Revolution Paved With Martyrs, Violent Acts

Richard Harwood  
SAN FRANCISCO (UPI)—

Each morning in San Francisco, Chicago and other cities across the country, the Black Panther party takes up the torch of revolution.

They serve breakfast and collect and distribute food. They stand on the streets, holding the Black Panther newspaper with its title of "Black Liberation" and its revolutionary message.

They read and give the words of Mao Tse-tung and Kim Il-sung, make speeches, harangue the media and go out into the streets to explain themselves.

They are called by the police as "the new left," by the black middle class as "the new left," and by the black left as "the new left."

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David Hilliard

party by criminals and police informers became so widespread, Mr. Hilliard said, that new members are no longer being accepted. The party's treasury, fed by donations, newspaper, record and poster sales, has been depleted by the drain of legal fees and bail bonds.

Finally, the party has had serious image problems. Its identification in the popular mind as an organization set up, as one writer put it, "specifically for the murder of policemen" has been hurtful. Its support of the Arab states against Israel in the Middle East war has turned off potential Jewish sympathizers. Its harsh and violent rhetoric, its contempt for "peaceful demonstrations" has alienated segments of the white peace movement.

"People don't relate to us as much as we want," Mr. Hilliard said, "but we have 400 years of whiteness to overcome."

To speed this process, the Panthers have adopted the technique of education by example.

The killing of Panther in a riot with police, Mr. Hilliard explained, while unfortunate is a valuable example for the American masses. It demonstrates, he says, the "repressive" character of the police and the "fascist" character of the American state. Thus far, between a dozen and 30 Panthers have been killed in these confrontations; the exact number is in dispute. The police, according to the FBI, has been killed 12 injured.

The killing of Bobby Seale, the Panther spokesman at his federal trial in Chicago, demonstrates, Mr. Hilliard said, the "repressive" nature of the courts and their unwillingness to give justice to black men.

The free-breakfast program of the Panthers, involving the distribution of food to schoolchildren, is designed to "expose a capitalist system that sends satellites to the moon but doesn't solve the problems of hunger."

"This one thing this system can't stand," Mr. Hilliard said, "is exposure. And that is what we are doing by our examples."

## Art Is Weapon

Even art is used as an "example" in the Panther design for revolution. Emory Douglas, the cartoonist for the Panther party's newspaper, has written: "The Black Panther artist, drawing pictures that show him at his death door or dead, his bridges are blown up in our pictures—his institutions are destroyed—and in the end he is lifeless. We try to create an atmosphere for the vast majority of black people—who are not readers but artists—through their observation of our work, they feel they have the right to destroy the enemy."

The success of the Panthers in creating community support through "example" has never been accurately explored. Mr. Hilliard maintains that they have achieved the status of a "mass party." The most clear indication of that is our continued existence.

Ferry Moore, the black director of the federal community action programs in Oakland, finds evidence to support Mr. Hilliard's judgment. "Their major strength," he said, "is as a community influence. They are able to identify issues and rally support from both black and white."

Obviously, they are able to raise money—a lot of their influence is through propaganda. A lot of the young people articulate the Panther rhetoric. The impact population is of high-school age or a couple of years older. Whether they understand the rhetoric, I don't know. But it has become a part of their language."

Police witnesses summoned to a Senate investigation of Panther activities last year told of "thousands of Panther sympathizers" in several cities. The Panthers said a New York delegate, "have a character about them which has lent them surprising success and popularity. It is exciting, attractive and basically masculine, with strong para-military qualities. It is their revolutionary fervor which seems to retain their momentum."

A recent Wall Street Journal survey of attitudes in four cities earned up substantial sympathy and support for the Panthers in black communities. Even the recent behavior of police in confrontations with Panther groups reinforced that belief.

Mr. Hilliard and other Panthers claim that these signs of public support are a result of the powerful "examples" they have set in the ghettos. "We are educating the people," he said, "to show them what they are fighting for. We have not gained the strength we would like. But we have witnessed the repression. After each pig attack, we gain members and support. One of our most powerful weapons is the ideology of these pigs and their oppression."

The most dramatic evidence of Mr. Hilliard's point was the public sympathy lavished on the Panthers following the police raid last month in Los Angeles and in Chicago, where two Panthers leaders were killed. Condemnation of the police action was immediate and widespread. "The mere fact that the black community came out in support of our party for the first time," Mr. Hilliard said, "shows the support we have won."

It is shown in other ways. The Panthers, said Mr. Moore, who is a teacher at the University of California, have introduced new social concepts that have gained wide acceptance—the concept, for example, that black communities in central cities are "colonies systematically exploited by the capitalist system."

## White Support

They have given meaning, he said, to the concepts of "oppression" and "community control." Moreover, they have made progress in hiding themselves of the "race" label by welcoming white support and seeking out coalitions with white groups through such subsidiary organizations as the National Committee to Combat Racism. The violence-prone Weathermen faction of the Students for a Democratic Society has won Mr. Hilliard's explicit approval. The Panthers have, in short, come a long way since 1966, despite the bloody tactics they have sometimes employed and despite the violent Marxist solutions they preach.

One man who is not overly concerned by all this is, surprisingly, the Oakland chief of police, E. R. Galt. He has been critical of the Panthers since the party was formed. His men have shot it out with Panthers more than one occasion; one of them was killed by Huey P. Newton.

Yet he feels that the Panthers are almost irrelevant to the great social problems of the American city today. He is convinced, first of all, that they are an insignificant social force. "They have no leadership, no organization, no adherents," he said. "The proof of that is the fact that the most highly organized demonstration for Huey Newton in the San Francisco-Oakland area attracted only 3,000 people, 'most of them white.' Another indicator cited is the hooting and booing of Mr. Hilliard during his militant anti-Nixon speech at the San Francisco peace rally on Nov. 15."

More than that, however, Chief Galt regards the Panthers as mere symptoms of a social condition that "white America" has refused to correct.

"The American people," he said, "should recognize that the phenomenon of the Black Panther party is not at all unique, given the violence of our society, given the divisions in our country, given the plight of the poor blacks in our cities. . . . The Black Panther party is a repressive, irrational, dangerous movement. It could not survive were it not for the underlying conditions under which black people are forced to live."

"If the poor black man in this country could only have hope. If he could see a national government where a president would speak up and see their plight and promise a national commitment to change it. If they could sense that hope, they would end the Black Panther party and its present platform. The Black Panthers feed upon the justified grievances of black people. . . ."

But they have not been given that hope. President Johnson refused to endorse the Kerner Commission report, maybe because his pride was hurt because it didn't praise him enough. President Nixon hasn't endorsed the Eisenhower Commission report on the causes and prevention of violence. These reports just sit there on the shelf. There is no national commitment to do something about creating jobs and housing and hope. So you have Panthers and you have crime which is caused by poverty. We can deal with it for the short run with more and more policemen and you may wind up with a police state. Or we can make the kind of commitment that has to be made to correct these conditions. It's up to us and the Panthers have very little to do with it."

Chief Galt waved his hand and shook his head. "Don't get me started on this," he said, "because I find it hard to stop."



The Countess of Quintanilla and designer Pertegaz.

## Spanish Fashions

# Berhanyer, Pertegaz Save the Day

By Eugenia Sheppard

MADRID.—Ello Berhanyer is a Spanish designer with a lot of style. Many designers think nothing of printing their names on scarves or using their initials for shoe buckles, but Berhanyer doesn't stop there.

At the Black and White Ball he gave to launch his new perfume and the semi-annual Spanish Couture collections, Berhanyer was written in truffles on the top of each cold, glazed chicken breast along the buffet table.

At his ball, Berhanyer went out for the black and white color scheme the engraved invitations called for. He completely re-decorated the inside of the Boite, one of Madrid's night clubs. White fabric covered the walls, that were draped top and bottom with black garlands. At the entrance he rolled out not a red carpet for the guests to walk on, but a huge expanse of snow white foam rubber.

Many of Madrid's best dressed and most titled came in Berhanyer's black and white ball gowns, made of crepe and very covered up. With her dress, the Countess of Quintanilla, once American Aline Griffith, wore a ruby and gold chain that ended in a huge gold and ruby medallion.

Later, one of Spain's famous flamenco dancers did the zarzuela, an old Spanish dance for which Berhanyer's new perfume is named. Among the guests were the Duchess of Alba, whose home with its own park in the center of Madrid is as much a museum as a home; and the American ambassador, Robert Hill, with his wife, Cecile, who was nursing a broken finger.

## Stylish, But . . .

Spain is full of fashion but, except for Berhanyer and Pertegaz, the one place you can't find it is in the Couture. Madrid's long-haired girls look marvelous in the media and the media they pick up easily in the wall where her sons' friends shop. It's the same story as in most other countries. The Couture is the last group to get the message.

Most of Madrid's made-to-order fashion houses were grouped together this time for a fashion show that was held in one place and lasted ten hours. With the misty day outside, the scene suggested the salon of an ocean liner. The routine was twice around the deck between each designer to keep going.

Guests of honor were the Princess of Spain, Her Excellency Carmen Polo Franco, wife of the chief of state, and her daughter the Marquessa de Villaverde.

Fernanda Sophia, who was wearing a red Dior suit, said: "I don't really want to wear my skirts longer. My favorite is knee length."

The Generalissima, as Franco's wife is called, is a lively woman who is ready to try out the mid, though not the mini or the maxi, she said.

Not that there were any extremes to bother them in the Couture collections. There were only a few timorous experiments with skirt lengths. Even the Spanish press panned its designers next day for turning into mice.

An American favorite among the small houses was Carmen Mtr, who opened her show with big Spanish capes of double faced wool, worn with boots and sailor hats. Later she did a

modern version of the Spanish riding habit with bolero jacket, white shirt red cummerbund and midi culottes. Another Spanish touch was the hand-crocheted poncho of white chenilla over summer sports dresses.

Other good things: Lino's long, printed wool coats and his fringed poncho, evening pajamas Pedro Sirena's was one of the Rivier collections. Nadir of nothing was Maribel Jr.'s black bride, in "pame velvet" with a crepe veil and black flowers.

Villa and Hierro are the last vestiges of Balenciaga. The young designer, Fernando Martinez, was one of his assistants. The business manager was his secretary. The clothes may be a re-run of the great Balenciaga, but they are done with more taste and elegance than most of the small couture houses. Many of Madrid's most fashion conscious have already discovered them.

## At Pertegaz's

Pertegaz, who belongs to the list of international greats in fashion, showed three collections this time. In his own white Taj Mahal of a salon. A new group in leather has been added to his ready-to-wear and made-to-order.

Pertegaz has the light touch with everything he designs. The length he likes best is just below the knees and no longer than the top of mid-calf. Princess Sophia will be happy to know. In his collection he often shows two similar costumes, one just above and the other just below the knees. It proves what everybody ought to know by now, that length depends on the girl.

Pertegaz loves Spanish shawls all through his collections. In the boutique group they wrap around the shoulders of jump suits. Later, antique shawls, some embroidered and all with deco silk fringe, are part of evening costumes. One of the most chic; the black shawl over the black crepe pajamas with a deep, square neck. The



A navy-blue coat with gold buttons shown by Ello Berhanyer.

Countess of Quintanilla is ordering the long, straight red crepe with a huge, fringed shawl of red poppies.

Pertegaz makes many romantic little ankle-length dresses that look like Jane Austen with money in the bank. The fabrics are tucked, ruffled and flower embroidered like lingerie and the dresses are worn with big straw hats.

## At Berhanyer

For his actual opening, Ello Berhanyer kept his audience waiting an hour while he tried to do something about the new midi length in his collection.

It's true the longer dresses weren't too successful, the full skirts made the models look plump and pre-teen. Berhanyer added to the shimmering quality by having the girls curtsy or wear 18th-century snow white wigs.

One of the best looking midi coats in Europe, though, was Berhanyer's nautical navy with a double-breasted front, big brass buttons and admiral's stripes, done in gold chains on the sleeves.

A man who really understands the chic of a shirt, Berhanyer has a new version, done in wool and usually worn under a bolero jacket.

In a world where even a wealthy woman has a hard time finding a real evening dress these days, Berhanyer's are the answer. The heavy crepes in wonderful colors are covered up, semi-tailored and unadorned.

Miloz has a new boutique collection of less expensive leathers. Next fall her collections will be more serious and classical, but this one was all fantasy, like the abstract art evening dress in patches of color and the pants in small squares of half a dozen different shades.

No beauty trend has come from Europe yet, unless it's the dirty look. That hair-do with the tendrils that cast five o'clock shadow on the cheeks, has definitely got to go.

## Theater

# Ionesco's New Play Opens in Dusseldorf

By Betty Falkenberg

DUSSELDORF.—Eugene Ionesco's new play, "Jeu de Massacre," had its world premiere here Saturday night. It was 10 years ago, almost to the day, that the first performance of "Rhinoceros" took place, also at the Dusseldorf Schauspielhaus, also under the direction of Karl Heinz Stroux. The coincidence would not be worth mentioning were it not for a certain uncanny parallel between the two plays.

To get away from the overworked genre label absurd, I would call these plays of panic in an atmosphere of mounting hysteria, a mysterious epidemic takes gradual hold of an entire population. There is no perceptible cause for the evil. It just strikes.

"Jeu de Massacre" is a play in 19 scenes, 19 variations in stylized pantomime on a single theme: death. Unlike "Rhinoceros," but very like Ionesco's other work, there is no attempt at conventional dramatic structure. Instead, the scenes follow the logic of dreams. Just when you think you've awakened from one nightmare, you fall back into another. Different but the same. "Dreams," says the prisoner in "Jeu de Massacre," speaking for Ionesco, "are truth. What you don't dare to face in the daytime reveals itself at night in dreams."

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Eugene Ionesco

not nearly as "innocent" as the author would have us think. Before long, she is philosophizing in abstract, pedantic tones, as if Ionesco had lost patience with his play, and wanted to have his say outright. "I have come to accept the mysterious nature of the world, all that surrounds me. . . . This is Ionesco at his worst, telling, not showing."

## At His Best

At his best, he rises to great theatrical heights. The mirror scene, a scene of simultaneous action and identical dialogue played in cubicles to the right and left of stage center, is exemplary.



## Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Alb. Red 24487	167 67 1/2 67 1/2 +1	
Alleg. cv 24491	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24492	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24493	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24494	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24495	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24496	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24497	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24498	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24499	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24500	2 72 72 -1	

## Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Alleg. cv 24501	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24502	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24503	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24504	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24505	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24506	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24507	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24508	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24509	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24510	2 72 72 -1	

## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Alleg. cv 24511	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24512	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24513	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24514	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24515	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24516	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24517	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24518	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24519	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24520	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24521	2 72 72 -1	

## Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Alleg. cv 24522	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24523	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24524	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24525	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24526	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24527	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24528	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24529	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24530	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24531	2 72 72 -1	

## Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Alleg. cv 24532	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24533	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24534	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24535	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24536	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24537	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24538	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24539	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24540	2 72 72 -1	
Alleg. cv 24541	2 72 72 -1	

These securities having been placed privately outside The Netherlands, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Dfls. 40,000,000

AKZO N.V.

(established at Arnhem, The Netherlands)

8 1/4% Bearer Notes Due 1974

(Second Tranche)

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.  
Pierzen, Hidding & Pierzen

January 23, 1970

## Morgan Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK

Consolidated statement of condition

December 31, 1969

## Assets

Cash and due from banks . . . . .	\$ 3,370,336,333
U.S. treasury securities . . . . .	728,693,437
Obligations of U.S. government agencies . . . . .	57,895,942
Obligations of states and political subdivisions . . . . .	502,573,511
Other investment securities . . . . .	81,335,833
Trading account securities . . . . .	171,868,213
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell . . . . .	28,914,906
Loans . . . . .	5,597,222,585
Bank premises and equipment . . . . .	70,409,653
Investments in subsidiaries not consolidated . . . . .	5,945,871
Customers' acceptance liability . . . . .	300,162,982
Other assets . . . . .	509,714,304
<b>Total assets . . . . .</b>	<b>\$11,425,073,570</b>

## Liabilities

Demand deposits in domestic offices . . . . .	\$ 4,989,867,974
Time deposits in domestic offices . . . . .	833,895,432
Deposits in foreign offices . . . . .	3,195,533,262
<b>Total deposits . . . . .</b>	<b>9,019,296,668</b>
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase . . . . .	441,266,319
Other liabilities for borrowed money . . . . .	200,523,302
Accrued taxes and expenses . . . . .	131,287,895
Liability on acceptances . . . . .	311,893,764
Dividend payable . . . . .	11,404,250
Mortgage payable . . . . .	18,003,179
Other liabilities . . . . .	366,903,232
<b>Total liabilities . . . . .</b>	<b>\$10,500,578,599</b>

## Reserve

For possible loan losses . . . . .	113,744,541
------------------------------------	-------------

## Capital accounts

Capital notes (5%, due 1992) . . . . .	100,000,000
Equity capital:	
Capital stock (9,123,400 shares at \$25 par value) . . . . .	228,085,000
Surplus . . . . .	336,500,000
Undivided profits . . . . .	146,165,430
<b>Total equity capital . . . . .</b>	<b>710,750,430</b>
<b>Total capital accounts . . . . .</b>	<b>810,750,430</b>
<b>Total liabilities, reserve, and capital . . . . .</b>	<b>\$11,425,073,570</b>

Assets carried at \$925,053,097 in the above statement were pledged as collateral for borrowings, to qualify for fiduciary powers, to secure public monies as required by law, and for other purposes.

Member, Federal Reserve System, Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

<b>New York</b>	23 Wall Street
<b>London</b>	33 Lombard Street, E.C. 3
	31 Berkeley Square, W. 1
<b>Paris</b>	14, Place Vendôme
<b>Brussels</b>	Avenue des Arts 27, B-1040
<b>Antwerp</b>	82, Frankrijkplei
<b>Frankfurt</b>	Bockenheimer Landstrasse 8
<b>Milan</b>	Via Armerari, 14 Banca Morgan
<b>Rome</b>	Via Boncompagni, 27 Vonwiller
<b>Zurich</b>	Stockerstrasse 38
<b>Tokyo</b>	New Yurakucho Building, 11, 1-chome Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku
<b>Representative Offices</b>	Madrid, Beirut, Hong Kong, Caracas, São Paulo

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## Announce Expansion of Only Bank Plan That

## Allows Checks and Top Interest at Same Time

## New Block of "U.S.A." Bank Accounts To Be Opened to Overseas Residents

CHICAGO (SP)—Citizens Bank & Trust Company has announced that a new block of its unique "United Security Account" is being released to persons living outside the United States. These are the only bank accounts in the U.S. that pay maximum savings interest on money that would ordinarily be kept earning nothing in a checking account for immediate access. The interest is paid on all money deposited, yet accountholders can write free checks on credit against the entire account. There is no minimum balance required, no service or check charges. It can, in effect, be used like completely free checking account without affecting the interest earned. The special U.S.A. Accounts are self-identifying like Travelers Checks.

The bank is in the \$100,000,000 class with additional resources and U.S. Government's FDIC insurance for all accounts. All transactions are by mail.

Although "U.S.A." accounts are held by over 30,000 depositors, new accounts have only been available at limited, fixed intervals, usually to persons recommended by current accountholders. Now the bank says it will release a block of new accounts for overseas residents without recommendations.

During this limited application period any foreign resident is invited to send without obligation, for a free booklet describing the special advantages of these accounts. A coupon provided below should be sent without delay.

## FREE BOOKLET COUPON

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Citizens Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, Ill. 60644, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Hurdley:

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Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

**CITIZENS BANK & TRUST COMPANY**  
Member FDIC



By Condon Bakstansky

It is the first sizable Japanese  
(Continued on Page 16, Col. 7)

## Amex, Over-Counter Issues Slip; Bank Stocks Hit

Analysts generally agreed that President Nixon's State of the Union message on Thursday was disappointing because of his lack of any forceful attitude on inflation.

Among the weaker Counter issues of the week, Cosmetically Yours dropped 8 points, National Student Marketing fell 4, Kings Resources eased 3, Baumritter was off 2 1/2 and Lytex dropped 2 points.

Cryplex Industries moved ahead 2 on the news that the

## es Slip; Bank

"Millions of Americans are forced to go into debt today because the federal government decided to go into debt yesterday. We must balance our federal budget so that American families will have a better chance to balance their family budgets. In spite of the fact that Con-

In an effort to cope with the inexorable rise in food, clothing, rent, transportation, taxes and other costs, many Americans are resorting to new buying techniques—seeking fewer and cheaper goods, spending more time in comparison shopping and deferring major purchases of big-ticket items.

In this record corporate financing, on which details are expected in April, the company plans to offer stockholders approximately \$1.57 billion of debentures, which are long-term unsecured notes, on the basis of the right to subscribe for one \$100 debenture for each 25 shares of common stock held. The debentures, of course, will probably carry an interest rate well above 8 percent.

The momentous week also produced the first inkling of the extent to which corporate profits were affected by the economic slowdown in the fourth quarter and a further reading on declining business in the auto industry.

Other major developments:

- The spread of recent in-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 2)

[illegible]







**Old Fiat Hikes Its Vehicle Prices 5%**  
**Same Rise Likely For Other Firms**

ROME, Jan. 25 (AP)—Italian automobile producers have decided to raise the prices of cars and other motor vehicles to meet higher production costs, it was announced last night.

The announcement, by the Italian-based Association of Automobile Industries, said Fiat, the country's largest automaker, had decided to hike the prices of the whole range of its vehicles production by 5 percent.

The Fiat increase goes into effect tomorrow.

Fiat will later extend the hike to the vehicles produced by Lancia and Autobianchi, two automakers controlled by the same group.

The announcement said the increase was agreed during a recent meeting attended by managers of Fiat and other Italian automakers, including Alfa Romeo and Innocenti.

Innocenti, business sources said, will announce a 5 percent increase in the next few days. Alfa Romeo was expected to follow suit soon. Other cars probably will go up by 5 percent too.

**Strike Hampers Production**  
ROME, Jan. 25 (AP)—Fiat announced Friday that it had done very well in 1969, but that it could have done better had it not been for a series of strikes hampering production during the country's "lost autumn" of labor unrest.

Total sales of \$2.275 billion were up 6.66 percent over 1968. The 1,483,000 motor cars and trucks sold were 2.1 percent more than the previous year's total and the 338,000 units exported represented a gain of 3 percent in that field.

A preliminary report, forecasting the formal one to be given at the next stockholders' meeting, showed that steel production increased by 5.1 percent and total Fiat employment, including widespread subsidiary companies, up by 2.3 percent.

But the report noted that continuing "favorable reception" of all car, commercial-vehicle and tractor models on "every market" had been met only by withdrawing 79,000 units from stock and had left a backlog of orders.

Repeated strikes, beginning in late summer and continuing until December, had caused loss of production of about 37,000 units which could have been sold, reducing actual 1969 production by about 3.3 percent from the 1968 level.

Increased production was largely in wage rises, although the report did not say so, but undoubtedly be reflected in the company's price levels, it was noted abroad.

**U.S. Air Cargo Volume Seen Doubling by '75**

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The air cargo business will expand the air passenger business ten-fold within a generation, according to the Air Freight Forwarders Association.

James F. McCrohan believes cargo volume will double between now and 1975 and that all-cargo carriers and the passenger airlines and air freight forwarders will join in a constructive partnership during the 70s.

"The airlines must recognize that what they do best is to fly passengers, and leave cargo operations to the air freight forwarders," Mr. McCrohan said.

In 1968, the last year for which figures are available, Mr. McCrohan said, forwarders generated 40 percent of the \$547 million in domestic air freight revenues. By 1975, he said, this proportion will be 70 percent.

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# The magnificent 747 Biggest event in jet travel history. And Northrop has a big part in it.

The new Boeing 747 is the biggest passenger jet ever to take to the air.

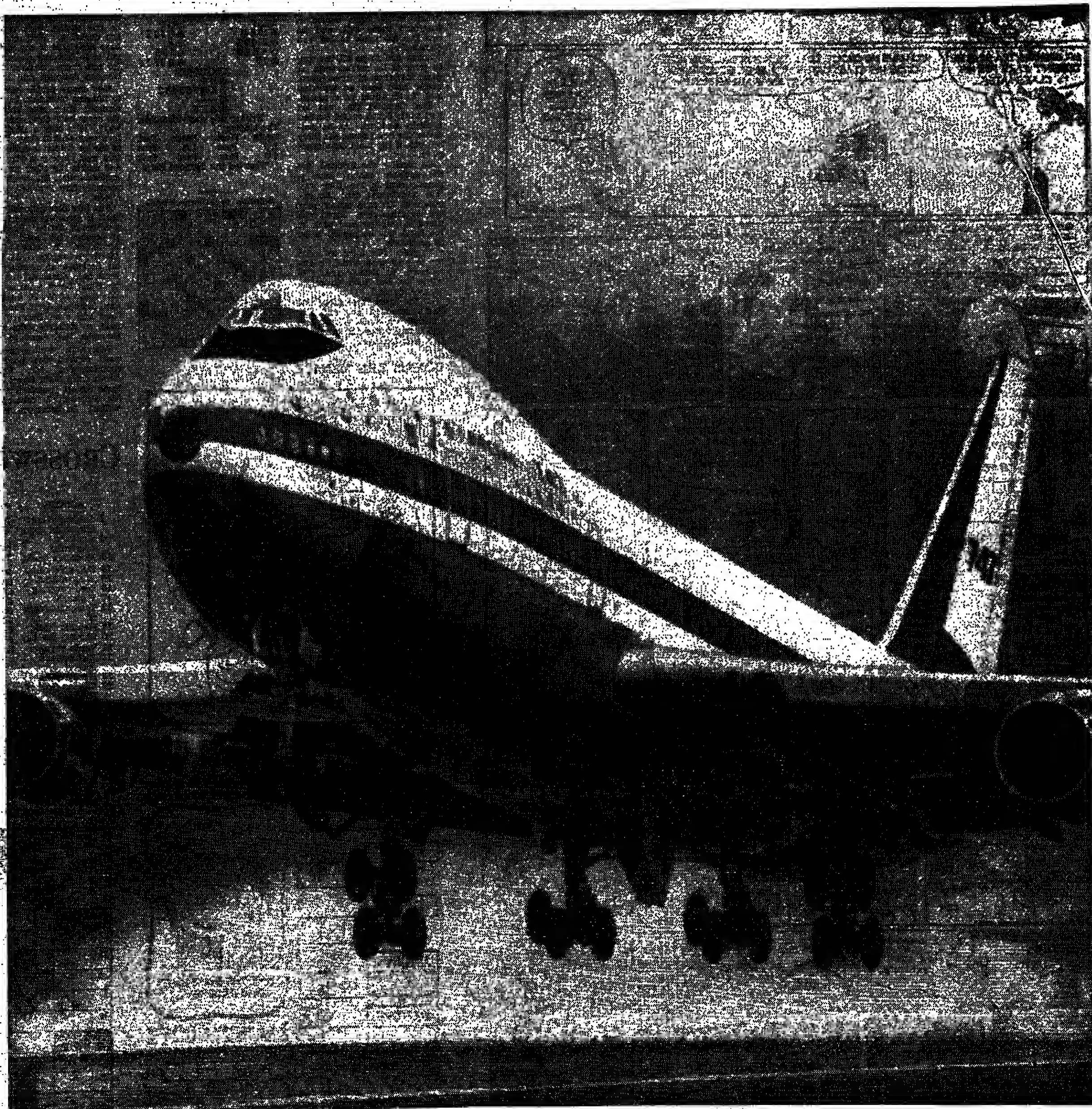
But the size of this airplane is only a partial measure of its importance. Because the 747 ushers in a new era in air travel—with new comfort, new quiet, new speed.

The Boeing Company entrusted to Northrop the formidable task of engineering and building the gigantic 153-foot center fuselage section, the largest contract of its kind

ever awarded. It involves over 5,000 Northrop people, eight of our plants, and responsibility for the performance of hundreds of U.S. and international suppliers.

In addition to our work on the 747, by far the largest part of Northrop is concerned with our military aircraft programs and with our extensive electronics and communications systems for today and the future.

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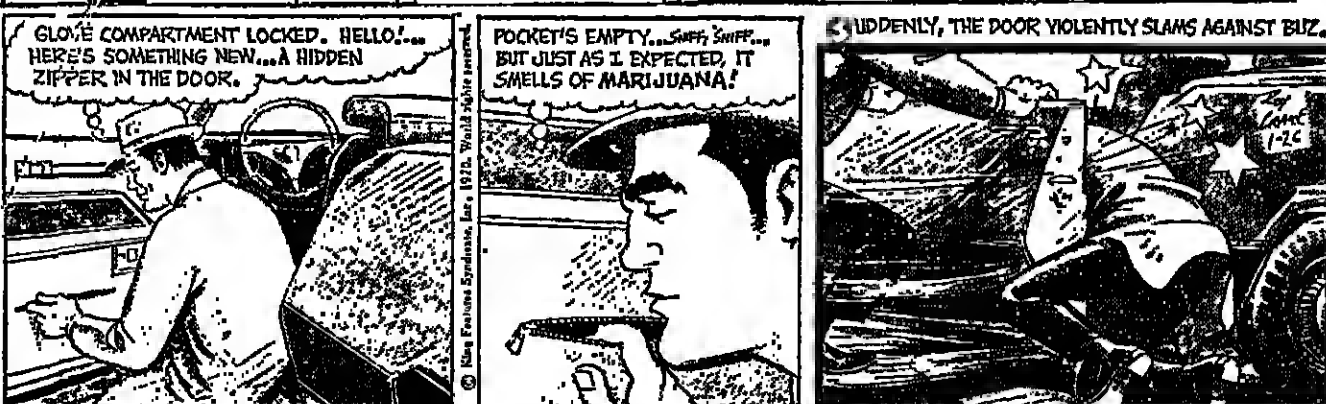
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



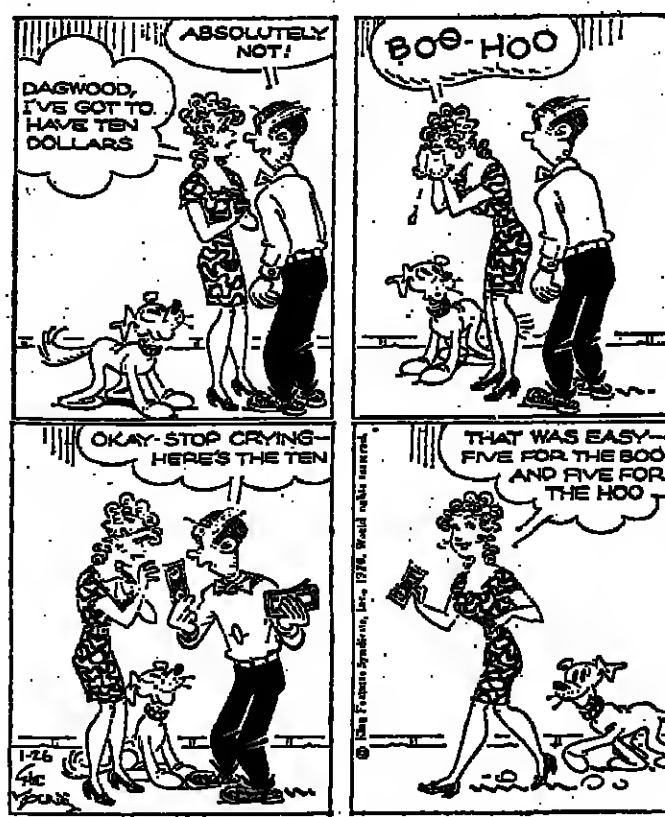
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

An expert can usually judge quite quickly the caliber of an opponent who is unknown to him. It is reasonable to assume that a player who makes a good play has not done so by accident.

But on rare occasions the expert may still be wondering when the hand is over, as on the diagramed deal.

The bidding was straightforward. South was too strong for four hearts and not strong enough for a forcing opening, so he bid one heart. North had enough to respond, and one spade was automatic; one no-trump would have denied a four-card spade suit, and he was far too weak to bid two diamonds.

South had to go all the way to game at his second turn. A game invitation of three hearts would have been an underbid and North would have passed. The diamond king was led and when South ruffed he had a slight accident. As he produced the heart deuce the three fell out of his hand simultaneously.

No penalty was involved, for the declarer cannot have a penalty card in the same way that a defender can: the exposure of the card cannot help the declaring side. South was urged to put the card back in his hand, but he proved to be superstitious. "I guess the fates intended me to play that card," he announced, to East's rage. "It would be bad luck to reject such guidance."

So the heart three drove out East's singleton ace and the contract was made. South lost two trump tricks and eventually a club trick.

The contract would have failed if South had played a trump honor at the second trick. He would have lost three trump tricks and a club trick. The low heart lead was an excellent safety play, guarding against the actual distribution. With a three-two heart distribution South is safe however he plays. With other four-one breaks he has no chance.

**NORTH**  
 ♠ A 6 5 3  
 ♥ Q 10 7 4 3 2  
 ♦ Q 10 3 2  
 ♣ 10 3 2

**EAST**  
 ♠ Q J 9 2  
 ♥ A 9 5  
 ♦ Q 9 8 5 4  
 ♣ 9 8 5 4

**SOUTH (D)**  
 ♠ K 7  
 ♥ K Q 7 6 5 4 3 2  
 ♦ A K 6  
 ♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
 South West North East  
 1♥ Pass 1♠ Pass  
 2♥ Pass 2♦ Pass  
 3♥ Pass 3♠ Pass  
 4♥ West led the diamond king.

**Solution to Friday's Puzzle**

ANES	KEPI	LOAM
SUPER	INTER	HOICE
PRIVATE	CARRIERS	
IDEAL	SUM	SEA
DELIA	SUM	SEA
CELLO	TAY	DASH
NAME	SOL	CEILER
ALL	PLAND	WILE
PERIOD	ABE	PIOT
RAIS	PAN	PAITS
ANITA	MITE	
TAU	GER	FOINT
AUSTRIA	LIAN	CRANL
GREENLAND	SHARKS	
SPAIN	SIVINE	PIRAT

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ENWIC

TARFD

HACING

BLUTSY

HE DIDN'T HAVE A TO ON

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: LOWLY PURGE THROAT BARRED

Answer: A good bet for fast graders—THE ALPHABET

Why the snake lost the argument.

Why the snake lost the argument.

Why the snake lost the argument.

Why the snake lost the argument.

Why the snake lost the argument.

Why the snake lost the argument.

Why the snake lost the argument.

Why the snake lost the argument.

Why the snake lost the argument.

Why the snake lost the argument.

Why the snake lost the argument.

## BOOKS

BLIND LOVE AND OTHER STORIES

By V. S. Pritchett. Random House. 246 pp. \$5.95.

TRAVEL WITH MY AUNT

By Graham Greene. Viking. 244 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

BETWEEN the two of them, V. S. Pritchett and Graham Greene have lived 136 years and published 51 books, if you count their novels, collections of short stories and travel writings (a slight at which they both excel). Mr. Pritchett's memoirs ("A Cab at the Door") and literary criticism, and Mr. Greene's three stage plays.

Considering their records, then, it should come as no surprise that their latest books come as no surprise. Neither Mr. Pritchett's new collection of stories nor Mr. Greene's novel is a sudden departure from what has preceded it. Both men write effortlessly professional prose. Neither of their books will alter any reputation. Both will appeal to their established following, like comfortable old clothes.

As its title proclaims, blind love is the subject of Mr. Pritchett's stories. Blind love, near-sighted love, astigmatic love, and 20/200 love. Vision is what gives the stories leverage and force—an eye for dialogue, dramatic gesture, and physical quirk.

At one point in the title story, the professional companion of a blind judge (blind judge: small, bald, heavy-lidded, "sharp," unbelievable sounds coming from his study. The door was open and the room was in darkness. She went to it, switched on the light, and saw he was sitting there typing in the darkness. Well, she could have done that if she had been put to it—but now she saw that for him there was no difference between darkness and light.")

How many people have tried to imagine blindness, have even clamped their eyes shut, and yet never have quite seen it that way? It is only a small detail in a very skillful story, the best of the lot (which is placed first and makes the other nine seem anticlimactic). But it illustrates perfectly how Pritchett gets his effects.

And how conventionally. Pritchett is generally underrated as a writer of fiction. Partly, this is because his solid body of nonfiction is more highly regarded. Mostly, I imagine, it is because his fiction is so strikingly conventional. Certainly, the stories in "Blind Love" seem so alongside those of W. H. Gass, Leonard Michaels, Irvin Faust, Ivan Gold and even Bernard Malamud, to mention some random examples that come to mind.

Where these writers press outward toward the borders of consciousness, Mr. Pritchett scrolls down Main Street. Where these writers gamble for effects, Mr. Pritchett is conservatively skillful. In being so, he takes

bigger chances, in a way, for the smaller, comfortable prizes of "Blind Love."

"Travel With My Aunt" unhappily titled. It is not meant to evoke John Steinbeck's *Chile*, Patrick Dennis's *Mame* travel writing the world over. It is actually a novel that the flip side of everything said and thought that has crept into Graham Greene's fiction. It is "The Ministry Fear" relaxed in the sun. *Burnt-Out Case* rewired.

Like so many of the best of both Mr. Greene's serious novels and his so-called "entertainments," the hero "Travel With My Aunt" gradually drawn from past isolation into a bewilderment by events he doesn't understand and can't control. Except that in this case, Mr. Pritchett is not in search of Mr. Pritchett is not the innocent victim, international espionage, and not in the least gloomy about it all.

He is, in point of fact, a tired bank worker who is perfectly content to live in his years cultivating delusions, reading the works of Sir Walter Scott, but for the fact that his mother dies, that at the funeral he meets his 75-year-old Aunt Augusta for the first time more than half a century later. Wordworth ("I was my 'gell'"), fills the urn with Henry's mother's ashes, marijuana, thereby arousing interest of the police.

So Henry gets caught in Aunt's web, where he is mesmerized by her exotic tales of the past and stung by the fact that his mother was not mother. And Henry and Aunt travel together to Egypt, to Istanbul on the Orient Express, to South America, all the places that Graham Greene has been writing about these many years.

It's Graham Greene job about all the things he has brooded about—religion, sex, death. It's Graham Greene indulging in a considerable amount of forced whimsy. But the touch is still so sure and fluid that he makes the least dialogue sound interesting and the most far-fetched details click into place like tumblers in a lock. Only spelt-out would say that "Travel With My Aunt" is a work of effort; that reading it is watching Ted Williams apply grace of his swing to the beating of a rug.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a reviewer for The New York Times.

## CROSSWORD—By Will W.

**ACROSS**

- Subject of certain count down
- Sculler's mistroke
- Mountain lion
- U.S. gold coin
- Wife of Zeus
- Seed covering
- Violently
- Took advantage of
- Metallic fabric
- Showed the way
- Verne voyager
- Highlander's speech
- Fleshy
- City on Gulf of Mexico
- White elephants, for example
- Corrosive
- Place, in law
- Send out
- Harrison
- Poem: Abbr.
- Fruit drink
- Part of a plant
- Living-room pieces
- Curved molding
- U.S. capital
- Render as due
- Decomposition of fat
- Part of the foot
- Orioles' home
- Law man: Abbr.
- Roar of the surf
- Olive green
- Horn's medium
- Having wings
- Take five
- Subordinate
- Small horses
- Prepare salad
- Ornamental buttons
- Fasten securely
- Harness bar
- Old oath
- Eastern student
- Pointed streamer
- Foolish person
- Useful talent
- Land measure
- Wisconsin players
- Artist's equipment
- Russian river
- French girl's name
- Guinness
- Of a period
- Blackbird
- Callous fellow
- Petrarch's beloved
- Orident
- Of acid: Prefix
- Female fox
- Adult insect
- Large sea duck
- War horse
- Convex molding
- Birds, at times
- Beam or pillar, for instance
- Back talk
- Army training center: Abbr.
- U.N. name
- Type of fruit
- Irish poet
- Asian land
- Song of the 20's
- Male party god
- Babylonian god
- Fastened
- Rock peaks
- Durocher
- Tiny tunnel

